

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11. 1738.

91° 1056.

to the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Tis very difficult for a Man of Integrity who has a REGARD to TRUTH and DECENCY, to be on the LEVEL with him, that has no REGARD to either: It is like an honest Man's going to Law with a perjur'd Person, who will stick at nothing, tho' ever so base, to carry his Point; and yet truth shines as the Beams of the Sun, when they pierce a Mist, or a Fog.

White Frys Common Sense, in the Postscript to his Paper of last Saturday, Nov. 4. (in answer to Ours of Oct. 28) has made, the Little Hugonot Justice, as has been pleased to call him, a Cevennois; and, it is likely, that in his next he will make him an Aquis, and assign him his Birth amongst the Indians of America; and then quote his Authority, from the old Ladies about the Seven Dials; but till he can move St. Paul's Church-yard (the Place of the Justice's Birth) to the Country he would have him in, he will certainly remain an ENGLISHMAN. As to the ill Language Common Sense has been pleased to give, it's beneath a Gentleman to take notice of, otherwise than to despise it; so I shall content myself with answering his Postscript. Paragraph the 3d, he says, That 'the Justice was as much surpriz'd as the Audience, at seeing Files of Musketeers upon the Stage; which must imply, that he did not know that Soldiers were sent thither to keep the Audience in awe.' This (says he) may be easily proved to be something which we don't care to call by its proper Name; not so much out of Respect to him, as because it is an ugly Word. For a great many Gentlemen send a certain Officer of the Guards from one of the Boxes, call to him, and tell him, If there were not Soldiers sufficient, he had Orders to send for more.' Might not the Justice know there was a Guard of Soldiers in the House, (as usual at Theatres) yet not know that they were on the Stage? And assert for Fact, That the Justice knew nothing of Soldiers on the Stage, till the Audience did; which was when the Curtain drew up, and then he sent them off; the Contrary he is defy'd to prove.

Paragraph 4 He seems greatly elated, saying, 'As his talking of himself with that ridiculous Air of importance, as that he did not use his Power, and that he promised to lay the People's Complaints before the Secretaries of State, it makes one laugh when one considers the Person it comes from.' I see no Air of Importance in it, or any Ridiculousness in what was asserted. When the Justice saw what Confusion the Audience was in that Night, he became a Petitioner to the Audience, intreating them to permit him to lay their Complaints before a Secretary of State, and he did not doubt, when the Distaste was known, it would be redressed. What could any Man say to it? It was presum'd they were Licensed, and conformable to the ACT for regulating the Stage; before who so proper to be apply'd to as a Secretary of State? Nothing being more common, than for the Justices of the Peace to lay publick Complaints before them for Redress.

But to follow our Author to his next Paragraph, he acquaints his Readers, 'That if the Justice be understood as much Law as would qualify a Man to be a Bailiff's Follower, he must have known, that the poor deluded Players, not having a Licence, were in an unlawful ACT; and that, if there had been a Riot, if any Person had been killed, those who aided and abetted them, must be the Persons guilty both of the Riot and Murder.' This is indeed a Doctrine that Justice is a Stranger to, and such Law as never heard of in Westminster-Hall. What! will Common Sense say, that because the Players had no Licence, (supposing that to be true, which was not known at that Time, they advertising, that they did by Authority) they were to be punished by such Means, without any Proof or Examination? Were they only liable to the Laws of the Land, and Proof was made that they had offended? And is not the Duty of a Magistrate, when he saw

People's Lives in Danger, (whether the Players were licensed or not) to interpose and prevent Mischief, by telling them the Danger that would ensue, if he should read the Proclamation, without being that wicked Tool he would represent him? But he would have you believe, that if the Proclamation had been read, (tho' there was an undoubted Riot within and without the House) it would have been aiding and abetting the Players in an unlawful ACT, because they had no Licence; which is such Law, that a Man that has the least Pretence to common Sense, ought to be ashamed of. A little afterwards he tells you, that if the Proclamation had been read, 'the Players must have been obliged to disperse, as well as the Audience, which certainly they would not have done; for as there is no such Law in any other Country in the World, they could have no Notion of their committing a Crime by remaining where they were, and so must be made guilty of Felony, without knowing any thing of the Matter.' Now we leave all Mankind to judge, whether this Hugonot Justice would not have told the Players in French, what he was about, and the Danger they were in, if, after the Proclamation read, they remained there an Hour: so that there was no Probability of their being made guilty of Felony, without knowing any thing of the Matter. But, he tells the Publick, the Reason why the Justice did not read the Proclamation, was, his being frighten'd out of his Senses: Sure he will give us some better Authority for this, than his good old Ladies; for it's notoriously evident, that the Justice never stirr'd out of the House till the Curtain was dropp'd, and then he went out, with the rest of the Audience.

His next Paragraph is so contemptible, that it really makes one laugh: --- He says, that if this Affair should be examined in a certain Place, it will appear no more than this; That a Westminster J. (why not a Middlesex one too? for the little Hugonot is both,) did aid and abet Persons in an unlawful ACT, and attempted upon the Lives of Gentlemen, who opposed those Persons. What would this Man have examined? Whether there was a Riot or not? --- That, I believe, is out of all Doubt; and will the Players, having no Licence, justify a Riot? --- What then did the Justice do? Why, seeing the dangerous Consequence of this Riot, he mildly desired the Audience to desist, and not proceed in the Manner they had done, laying before them the Danger that might attend reading the Proclamation, which his Duty would oblige him to do, if they continued in that riotous Manner: This the Learned and Judicious Author calls an Attempt upon Gentlemen's Lives; from which let the Publick judge, whether he himself has Law sufficient to qualify him for a Bailiff's Follower.

In the last Paragraph of his Postscript, he says, 'As to the Airs the Justice gives himself about his Courage, it would be easy to make him very ridiculous upon that Subject, by reviving some Instances of it.' Why did he not do it? Every Body that has read his Postscript must be satisfied, he did not intend to conceal any thing that was to the Justice's Prejudice; and that if he knew any Instance, he would certainly have proclaimed it, with all the Malice he was capable of: And he's now called upon to mention any of those Instances he seems to hint at. --- He then takes upon him to assert, The Justice has been long look'd upon in a contemptible Light: But till he brings a better Authority for it than his own, we must believe he speaks only his private Opinion; and that whenever the Publick thinks proper to appoint a Person to speak for them, they will, no doubt, chuse one as famous for Truth, as he is for Falshood.

He concludes with saying, That he has better Game to pursue, than the Justice, and so quits him as not worth Powder and Shot: But if he has not better Success with his fresh Game, he must quit that too, if he intends to save his Powder and Shot; tho', to do him Justice, he shoots Flying incomparably well.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Petersburg, October 17. O. S.

WE lately received Advice, that the Turks on board 150 little Transports, made a Descent in the Neighbourhood of Asoph, and fir'd several Cannon against the Place; but the Vice Admiral,

with some Prahmes, which he immediately got together, had oblig'd them to retire. Prince Sergy Dolhorucki will forthwith set out for London, in Quality of the Czarina's Plenipotentiary to the King of Great Britain. Kouli Kan's Ambassador at this Court, confirms the late private Advices we had from Persia, that Prince Thamas, the Lawful King of Persia, and his Son the Prince Abas, are both alive, and maintained each in a separate Seraglio, contrary to the Report that Kouli Kan had put them to Death.

Warfow, Oct. 24. O. S. Two Incidents have fallen out here, which engross most of the publick Conversation. One happened to Mr. Villers, the English Minister, who being on Horseback, met a Polish Gentleman that ran against his Horse, with such Violence, that Mr. Villers was thereby dismounted, and fell to the Ground: The other relates to the Count de Bruhl, Master of the Horse to his Polish Majesty. The Count having been some Days ago at the Castle, and going out in a Coach, met the Great Treasurer in his Coach, at the Gate of the Outer Court; the Count de Bruhl being in the King's Coach, did not think he ought to draw back for the Great Treasurer's Coach, who was also resolved not to draw back with his: A Military Gentleman that was in the Treasurer's Retinue, provok'd at this Contest, ran at the Postillion of the Count de Bruhl's Coach, and gave him a Cut with his Sword; upon this the Count immediately put his Head out of the Coach, and said, 'I would be glad to know whether such a Proceeding as this, be in Obedience to any Order by the Great Treasurer.' Then the same Blade advancing towards the King's Coach, made a Flourish with his Sword, which obliged the Count de Bruhl to pop in his Head, or else 'tis verily believed he would have been wounded: Upon this the Count's Men called out to the Cuirassier Guard, who came immediately to the Spot, and seiz'd this Swordsman, and all the rest of the Great Treasurer's Domesticks. This Affair makes a great Noise, and is very disgusting to the King, who is always uneasy when he perceives any Quarrel betwixt his Saxon and his Polish Ministers.

The SPEECH of the Honourable George Clarke, Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-York, &c.

Gentlemen,

SINCE we last were together, we have had the most afflicting News of the Death of her Majesty Queen CAROLINE, a Princess endued with so many Royal, Beneficent and Amiable Virtues, that no Distance of Time can efface the Remembrance of them; tho' your Meeting together now gives a late Opportunity of dutifully and gratefully declaring the Sense the People of this Province have of their irreparable Loss. I am confident that none of his Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, who have made the earliest Declarations of their Grief, are more sincere in their Condolence with our most Gracious Sovereign, on this ever-to-be-lamented Event.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

You know that more than a Year is now expired, without any Support of his Majesty's Government in this Province, by a Practice not warranted by the Usage of former Assemblies, nor consonant to the grateful Returns, which a dutiful People owe to the paternal and indulgent Care and Affection, that the King has on all Occasions manifested, in promoting the Welfare of his People, and in securing their Religious and Civil Rights and Liberties; his Majesty expects, that you give a Revenue as large, and for as long a Time, as former Assemblies have done.

It appears by the Treasurer's Accounts, that the Funds appropriated for sinking the Bills of Credit, struck in the Years 1714 and 1717, are now about Seventeen Thousand Pounds deficient, which Fund will expire next Year.

The securing the Credit of your Paper Money, deserves your immediate Consideration. It is a Matter of the highest Concern to the Province. I will give my Assent to An Act to continue the Excise for sinking those Bills, when at the same Time you will

his Majesty as ample a Revenue for Supporting his Government here, and for as long a Time as former Assemblies have done. More than that cannot be expected from me, nor dare I give into. As the Paper Money of this Province, receives its Currency and Credit from the Authority of his Majesty's Government, that Credit cannot be supported without supporting the Government; they must go hand in hand.

Gentlemen,

I must acquaint you, that there is a standing Order of the Plantation Board, *That no Person be heard there in Support of Bills past in the Plantations, unless he make it appear, that he be Agent for the Colony in whose Behalf he applies; your Bills will be liable to be rejected, upon the Application of any other Colony, who shall think themselves aggrieved, by any Act passed here, if no Person be authorised to appear for you on such Occasions; this lately was like to have been the Case of the Tonnage Act, passed in the Year 1734, and which may still be rejected, unless you appoint and furnish an Agent with sufficient Reasons in Support of that Act; it is therefore necessary for you to have an Agent ready on all Occasions, to appear in Behalf of the Province.*

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I must recommend to you the finishing of the new Fortifications, that they may in all Events be in a Condition of Defence, and to repair that Part of the Barracks in the Fort, which were left unrepaired, when the others were repaired.

I must likewise recommend to you the Payment of those Persons whom I sent to reside in the Sinnekes Country, to keep the Indian Nations steady in their Fidelity to this Government; I mean the Payment of those who have resided *Twelve Months* there, as well as of the others that are now sent upon the same Service, for the present Year.

Gentlemen,

In the last Place I recommend to you, Unanimity and Harmony in dispatching those Things, which your Duty to your King and Country requires of you.

New-York, September
the 5th, 1738.

GEORGE CLARKE

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 7. Arrived the Morley, Lowndes, from Petersburg.

Bristol, Nov. 8. Yesterday arrived the Parham Pink, Ailway, from Stockholm; and the Harry, Devall, from the Streights; and this Day the Diana, —, from Virginia.

Falmouth, Nov. 6. The Dawkins, Crawford, is arrived here from Jamaica for London.

Dartmouth, Nov. 7. Yesterday came in here the Christian, Philpot, from L. gton, of and for London; the Queen Esther, Diade, from Lisbon and Plymouth, of and for ditto; the Richardson and Fernand of Stockton, Bell, from Faro for Hamburgh; the Hercules, Couradis, from Hispaniola; and the Friendship, Albarez, from Bilbao, both for Havre de Grace, put back here Yesterday, the Wind blowing very hard at E.

Pool, Nov. 8. Since my last, sailed the St. Ann, of and for Bergen in Norway: and the Success, Stalmore, to take in Corn at Cows for St. Sebastians.

Deal, Nov. 9. Wind S. E. Remains the Chester Man of War. Arrived the Gaylard, Purnell; and the Antelope, Ayres, from Malaga. Came down Yesterday in the Afternoon, and sailed thro', the Defence, Coats, for East India. The Robert and Mary, Hurst, from Yarmouth, which run on the Goodwin Sands, is entirely lost.

Gravesend, Nov. 9. Passed by the Humphry, Mervay; and the Mayflower, Barker, both from Norway.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Lady Elizabeth, Labbee, from Hamburgh, at Oporto.

The —, Paul, from London, at Barcelona.

L O N D O N .

We hear that Mr. Drummond, Banker, at Charing-Cross, and Treasurer to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, lately received Fifty Pounds for the Use of the said Society, being a Legacy left by the late Henry Colman, Esq; of Southgate in Middlesex: An Example worthy the Imitation of those that are in Ability to do Good to the Souls and Bodies of his Majesty's Subjects in that Part of Scotland.

Yesterday at a Session of Admiralty, held at the Old Baily, three Persons were tried, one whereof was Capitally Convicted, viz. James Buchanan, for the Murder of Michael Smith in Canton River in China. John Longden and John Grant, were tried for the Murder of a Person unknown, and Acquitted.

On Thursday last a Gentleman coming from Hatfield to London, was robbed near Potter's Bar by a single Highwayman on a black Horse, of Five Guineas, some Silver, and his Watch, and made off.

On Wednesday last died Mrs. Harding, Wife to Mr. Harding, an eminent Brewer at Milbank, Westminster.

Yesterday Morning David Wilson of Harwich, Esq; was married at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, to Mrs. Robinson, Relict of Samuel Robinson of Lewes in the County of Sussex, a very agreeable young Widow Lady, with a plentiful Fortune.

The same Day died, Aged 84, at his Lodgings at Knightsbridge, Capt. Elles, formerly Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Shoreham.

Last Thursday Morning Jacob Wood of Rochester, Esq; coming to Town, attended by a Servant on Horseback, was attacked on Black Heath by a single Highwayman, who robbed him of his Gold Watch, and about 12 Guineas, and his Servant of a Silver Watch, a Guinea, and some Silver. He was mounted on a Dark Grey Gelding, well dressed, and had a black Crape over his Face.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	11 28	11 54

Bank Stock 143 1-half to 143. India 172 1-4th, 174, 173 1-4th. South Sea 103 1-half to 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 111 7-8ths to 112. Three per Cent. 105. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 5-8ths. Five per Cent. Ditto 100 to 1-8th. Royal Assurance 106 1-4th to 1-half. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. to 16s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

Custom-House, London, November 3, 1738.

For S A L E.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 15th of November 1738, will be exposed to Sale, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, several Parcels of Tea and Green Tea, Raw and Roasted Coffee.

To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the 15th, Tuesday the 16th of November, and in the Morning before the Sale, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoons, and from 3 to 5 in the Afternoons.

And also a Vessel, call'd the Prince of Wales Sloop, lately employ'd in the Service of his Majesty's Customs, of the Burthen of 72 Tons, or Thereabouts, with her Tackles, Apparel and Furniture, now on Board, lying at the West Dock at Deptford, known by the Name of the South Sea Dock, where the said Sloop, and her Inventory, may be seen the two last Days before the Sale.

And also a Long Boat, now at the Tobacco Ground at Lambeth.

And likewise Six Sails of different Sorts, to be seen at the King's Warehouse.

This Day is Published,
With the Author's Effigies engraven by Mr. VERTUE,
(In Two VOLUMES in Folio,)

HISTORIA PLACITORUM CORTONÆ. The History of the Pleas of the Crown.

By Sir MATTHEW HALE, Knt. Sometime Lord Chief

Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Now first printed from his Lordship's original Manuscript, and the several References to the Records examined and compared with the Originals in the Tower and elsewhere: With large Notes.

By SOLLON EMLYN, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;

To which is added, a Table of the Principal Matters.

N. B. A small Number are printed on a large Paper or the Curious.

Printed for F. Gyles, over-against Gray's-Inn in Holbourn; T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon, between the Two Temple-Gates in Fleet-street; and C. Davis in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had,

Proper to be bound up with the above Work. Price 5 s.

Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani, partim ex antiqui Rotulis, & veterinus

illustratus, & integrum restitutus: Antiqua Placita Coronæ

Continens.

This Day is published,
THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of OCTOBER, 1738.

Containing in particular,

1. Account of some late Proceedings in the Execution of the Gin Act.

2. Brief Account of the Suicides of this Month, with some Remarks on their Causes, and on the Remedy proper to be applied.

3. A compleat History of the French Players from their Landing to their Shipwreck.

4. Account of a Dispute arisen in the Dillillers Company.

5. A succinct History of a late Attempt made by the Dutch West India Company, to discover Part of the unknown South-Continent.

6. Some remarkable Incendiary Letters.

7. Account of a Project on Foot for erecting an Hospital for Foundlings.

8. Fatal Effects of a foolish Passion.

9. Remarks on the unusual Frequency of Robberies.

10. Marriages, Deaths, &c.

11. Bill of Mortality.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Price 1s. 6d. Of whom may be had any of the former Months.

Dr. ROBERT EATON,
BALSAMICK STYPTICA.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's last Dwelling-House, now Mr. Dutton's in Salisbury-Court, in Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i.e. it infallibly and quickly stops all Bleeding at the Nose or Gums, Spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, as appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a few Days before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i.e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letter for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting Medicine from the Inspection of the Convent of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic Impression of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will soon be sensible that Our's exceeds their's in all Respect, in a not small Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Shop at the Royal Exchange; Mr. Bradshaw's Warehouse, in the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Lincolne Clove; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Lincolne-Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller in D-ry; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Day, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Merchant, Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. How, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trubridge, Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Boston; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

To Persons of either Sex
Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY,
other NERVOUS DISORDERS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISTURBANCES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS, so impudent of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Solvent Elixir, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytic Effects and Nervous Distempers, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Use, so that all labouring under these miserable Ailments, may know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Draught, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost increasable to relate.

But the taking one Bettle of it only, demeans the prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient is not Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Reformed by the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or pernicious Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, yet those occasioned by long Illness, fat Living, bad Lodging, &c. or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expell's the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, removes the Blood and Juices, cauies a free and regular Circulation, 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and strengthens the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sins, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytic Disorders and Nervous Diseases suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patient themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Sun in Cornhill, near St. Paul's Market, at 3 s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.